

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

We invite persons wishing to buy  
**Seeds or Implements,**  
To call and examine our stock. We have been engaged in the seed business, in Louisville, for ten years, and trust that we are fully acquainted with the wants of the public. We buy our goods low for cash, and are willing to sell them for a fair living profit.

## SEEDS.

3,500 bushels Blue Grass Seed;  
2,500 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;  
2,000 bushels Red Top Seed;  
1,000 bushels Timothy Seed;  
3,000 bushels Red Clover Seed;  
500 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;  
500 bushels Millet Seed.

We keep the largest stock of  
**GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,**  
rough to this market, all of which we warrant fresh and true to name.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

**Avery's Cast Plows;**  
**Indianapolis St Plows;**  
**Box Corn Sheller;**  
**Sandford Cutting Boxes**  
**Bureka Corn Stk Cutter**  
**Ingersoll's Hay Press;**  
**Gridley's Hay Press;**  
**Clover Hullers;**  
**Road Scrapers;**  
**Meat Cutters, &c., &c.**

## NEW WORLD

**CLOTHES WRINGER.**  
OF course they will try to correct this evil by a new engine, in which only the loyal are included; but in that event the Senate will still have two of these Representatives from each State, with keen eye to their own interest.

We can see but one safe way for Mr. Lincoln and his friends by which, while being members of Congress from the Southern States, they may have an eye solely to the interests of the people in the Northern States. This is to introduce a clause into the Constitution by which, if introduced, declaring that no Senator or Representative in the United States shall be a resident of any but a Northern State, and an additional clause in the oath, upon taking office, shall be introduced, especially pledging them to have sole regard to the interests of the New England States, and wholesome care of their prejudices.

Dr. Masie came from England to this country to look after the subject of emancipation. He conversed with the nobilities on this side of the water, went home and reported. This is inconvenient. The radicals of this country reveal to their conferees in other countries what they do not wish told here yet. It does not read well. Senator Sumner told Dr. Masie that it was better that the war was protracted, for otherwise slavery might not be destroyed, as it will be by a prolongation of the struggle. It would not do to publish yet in this country that white men must continue this bloody work, not to restore the Union as it was and vindicate the authority of the Constitution, but to accomplish a party purpose in freeing the negro. That does not read well in these longitudes.

Accordingly, when Senator Davis called Sumner's attention to this report of Dr. Masie brought back to this country, the latter denied that he had uttered such a sentiment. The denial is, no doubt, special and respects, rather the form than the substance of the report.

The sentiment is not uncommon in Sumner's school. Some avow it directly, and it is a fair inference from the declarations of many more. The time for the more prominent leaders to avow it has not come yet. After they achieve the success they hope, they will be proud to own that they said so and that they meant it.

It may be that the day will never come when it will do to make such an avowal. It may be important to deny it, and Sumner, evidently, feels somewhat uncertain on that question, or he would have been slow to repudiate what his Abolition friend reported of him.

Beecher and others, whose abolition does not run in the same channel with Sumner's, have avowed what Dr. Masie reports of Sumner, and do not deny it.

The extremely loyal papers complain that the opposition fall foul with every act of the Government in putting down the rebellion. Well, why does not the Government do better? Why does it not do something that can be approved and commended? We are tired of looking over the waste of folly and sin everywhere. Can't the party in power show a single oasis in the desert upon which the eye can rest?

The Administration is now condemning by its present policy what it once did. If right now, it was wrong when it was almost universally supported. Is it to be expected that people who approved one policy shall face about and commend an opposite one? The Administration once held it wrong, not to say criminal, to do what it is now doing. Other people who have not changed believe so still. They find fault with what the Administration knows they condemned.

Does the President and his party expect to shift about at pleasure, defy public sentiment and silence all censures, when they do one day what they condemned the day before?

The engineering for the Presidency is still going on, with that zeal which plunders and party feeling makes so warm.

Notwithstanding the perseverance and well-known obliquity of the "First Lord of the Treasury," we fear he is lagging back in the race. He may be merely holding his wind for the quarter stretch, but the long legs of the President are leaving him ridiculously in the lurch. The Republicans of both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have nominated him in very complimentary terms for the position. The Kansas Legislature has undoubtedly done the same. The Maine Legislature, it is said, has followed, and will follow, the example, and those of Indiana and Illinois are counted on as sure to strengthen the same column. We fear Mr. Chase will have to imitate the example of the king who was in the parlor, counting out his greenbacks a term longer.

Recurring in Ohio goes on cheerily.

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6 00  
SIX MONTHS.....3 50  
ONE MONTH.....2 50

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Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

As we have suggested, Mr. Lincoln's amnesty proclamation promises to be a two-edged sword, that will cut as deeply in the Northern States, or very nearly so, as in the South.

By it, one-tenth of the people in the revolted States, upon taking the oath of allegiance, can resume the State government. Upon the conditions of this proclamation the only advantage to be gained by Mr. Lincoln's party is the emancipation of the slaves, but they pay pretty well for this. The States come in and resume their obligations and rights. They will, as in the case of Louisiana, under General Banks' proclamation, proceed to elect members of Congress under the last census. Although only one-tenth vote, they act for the whole number. They will not be disposed, it is true, to grant any favor to the tenth-tenths who are disfranchised, but it will not look heavily on their own interests rather than the interests of persons in the Northern States. They will tax New England manufacturers; join with the West as the South did before. It will be to their interest as much then as formerly, and they will be as attentive to their interests as ever the native-born Southern was. In this manner poor outside New England will find her political and financial interest cramped, not by the whole white population of the South, but by only one-tenth.

How hard it will be when they find some Yankees with progressive zeal, who have been elected to Congress under the amnesty proclamation, laying the taxes on their manufactures and manufactures, and to feel the same time it is a minority—a small in no way to whom they have given the power—who are engaged in it.

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## MINING ITEMS.

The following items and extracts are from the Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado Territory. We propose to make extracts occasionally from future numbers:

—Messrs. Doe & Co. closed up yesterday, from the Gravel gold, 111 ounces of gold, which sold for \$25 per ounce, making a total of \$2,775, or \$440 83 per cord. Something like three-fourths of this is clear profit.

—Col. Fitzpatrick cleaned up Saturday last, from four cords—thirty-two tons—of Barry's Gravel quartz, \$1,200 currency, slightly over \$8 per ton—Journal.

—The Commonwealth says that Messrs. Whiting, Moody & Co. obtained from forty-nine cords of Alpha ore \$28,956 35 in gold, at \$100 per ounce, and the same amount in their entire expenses, leaving an actual net profit in greenbacks of \$24,500. That is pretty good for a small operation, and less than three months' work.

—We are informed that 100 feet on the "Gregory" recently changed hands at the stiff old price of \$40,000—\$400 per foot. Another party has bought the same on the hill where the cap is probably 300 feet thick, was sold at \$2,000. Five hundred feet of the best developed ore, at \$100 per ounce, would be a combination of \$1,000,000—\$2,000 per foot. At those figures, what an enormous sum the mining property of Colorado is really worth.

—The Keith Process.—We have heard it rumored that the first run of the Keith mill at Black Hawk gave about eight hundred dollars worth of gold from the first run of ore. The following items and extracts are from the Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado Territory. We propose to make extracts occasionally from future numbers:

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## THE LASS I LOVE.

BY T. H. DUDLEY.

The brown forest leaves are falling down,  
While the Autumn gales are sighing,  
And hapless fowls from our Northern lakes  
To the Southern south are flying;  
I hear thy cry as on soaring wing  
They drive along the sky above,  
But nought care I to what seas they go,  
If the remnant—the lass I love.

Let them go where skies are smiling fair,  
And leaves on every branch are clinging—  
Where the olive and the orange grow,  
And fairest flowers are springing;  
But here be my lot, though in the vale  
No fragrance tempts the bee to rove;  
For summer will be in my heart  
When I am near the lass I love.

She has the grace of the gliding swan—  
A heart warm as a Summer morn—  
And eyes her voice as sweet to my ear  
As the birds in spring returning;  
And fair, too, is her bonny sweet face,  
As that of an angel above;  
And long will I bless the happy day  
That e'er I met the lass I love.

LAFAYETTE, KY., November, 1863.

Charles Lamar, the rebel speculator in Paris, writes his father in September last, that he has made \$50,000 in cotton; that he has made \$50,000 in gold in New York and export it to England, hoping to make a profit and at the same time "break down the Federal currency." But the persons upon whom he depended refused to help him, and this speculation fell through.

I have done nothing (he writes in another letter), nor can I, even if I had the papers, until things with us assume a more cheering aspect. The Englishmen have thought, and think so now, that the "rebellion" has been crushed. Mr. Souther still says nothing, can do yet. I shall wait my time, viz., 1st November, and if nothing turns up by then I shall try to make my way home. \* \* \* I am engaged in the speculation of the cotton, Confederate loan and powder. If the powder is the half they claim for it, it will enable us to whip this fight. It can be made out of simple plaster and a little hot water, nothing more. I have agreed to purchase it for the Confederate States of America, if it is consigned to me by the Government.

In October young Lamar wrote to his father: I purchased the secret to make powder out of plaster and hot water, and the man is expected every day here to impart the secret. I will be worth millions to the Government, and as much to me. It can be made in ten minutes, and shoots well almost as well as gunpowder. I have agreed to purchase it for the Confederate States of America, if it is consigned to me by the Government.

See the powder man, and tell him I have instructed him to institute proceedings against him for damages, and he will go to Paris to attend to it before leaving for Bermuda.

ANOTHER GIANT BALLOON.—A huge balloon is being constructed in Paris, to be called the Eagle, in honor of the Emperor, with whose arms it is to be decorated. Four gigantic eagles are to extend their wings over its vast circumference. The wings of each eagle measure fifty-one feet in extent. The circular wicker car is twelve feet in diameter. A stove, six feet in diameter, is placed in the center, which is to heat the air by which the balloon is to be raised. Twenty people may sit at ease in the car, which is to be attached to the balloon by chains and not by ropes.

The seams of the balloon are not less than seven miles long, and 100 women have been employed in stitching them for two months. The balloon is to be exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, but it cannot be fully inflated, as it would be twice as high as the building.

The total value of real and personal estate in the United States in 1860, as shown in the Census Report, was over sixteen billions of dollars. The rate of increase from 1850 to 1860 was 124 1/2 per cent. Mr. Walker says: At the same rate of increase for the four succeeding decades, the result would be: In 1870.....\$36,593,400,588  
In 1880.....82,865,868,549  
In 1890.....183,230,432,388  
In 1900.....403,230,432,388

If we subtract one-fourth from the aggregate, we will find that our public debt constitutes less than one percent of the total increase of our national wealth. This debt, then, does not exhaust our capital; but affects only a small diminution of the rate of augmentation.

The trustees of Mr. George Peabody's magnificent gift of \$150,000 to the poor of London have decided to appropriate the fund, or the larger part of it, to the erection of buildings in suitable localities to furnish lodgings for the poor. One of the proposed buildings has already been finished, and the lodgings are about to be let. It is four stories high, covering an area of 30,000 square feet. It contains, besides stores upon the street, not less than fifty-seven "dwellings" of one, two or three rooms each. Besides this first building, sites have been purchased for five others, and there are funds in hand for four more.

Luther Calvin Saxton, the great Rochester confidence man, convicted for swindling Mr. Aristarchus Champion, of that city, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been sentenced to the Auburn State prison, for the term of three years. The culprit received the sentence in silence. To the usual questions he answered: born in Massachusetts, aged fifty-seven years, no religion, good education, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a Presbyterian in religion.

John Ten Brock, a member of the Ellisworth regiment, arrived in New York last week. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Mr. T. had a narrow escape from a premature burial. He was stunned by a shell and taken up for dead. He was accordingly laid in a trench, with six others, to be buried. He came to just as the dirt was about being shoveled into the grave. His escape from death forms one of the exciting incidents of the war.

The sleighing at the North is now very fast. The sleighing at the South will commence later.

There is to be a great National Irish Fair held in Chicago on the 28th of March.

The new Government Navy Yard is to be established at New London, Conn.

At Chicago the people are holding mass meetings on the ice.

Small-pox is raging in Washington. There are said to be 12,000 cases.

England has four wars on her hands—New Zealand, India, China and Japan.

The 175,000 sheep in Ohio killed \$300,000 worth of sheep last year.

A live moose has been sent from Halifax to the City of Italy.

Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin.

An axvil has been cast in Pittsburgh weighing seventeen tons.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

From the Army of the Potomac.

Attempted Desertion from the Rebel Army.

Rebels Evacuating Richmond.

Gold Dealers to be heavily Taxed.

Amendments to the Conscription Bill.

The Rebel Army and the Amnesty Proclamation.

Balloting for U. S. Senator in the Kentucky Legislature.

Receipts of the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair.

Maryland Legislature Indorses the Administration.

Members using Disloyal Language to be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22.

Sharp musketry firing, continuing several minutes, was heard at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, among the rebels over the Rapidan, near Ely's ford, supposed to be occupied by a concerted attempt to desert all at once a considerable number of men.

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government, and that it is to be brought by persons from that place. It is positively stated that the removal of gun-making machinery from the Tredegar iron works to Columbia has been going on for weeks.

The Unionists are trying to have the State elections postponed till after a convention of the people is held to adopt a new Constitution and law to regulate slavery.

Governor Pierpont and the Alexandria (Va.) Legislature have protested against General Butler's vigorous administration at Norfolk. Colonel Slater, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by General Schenck, was to-day discharged by the Secretary of War.

Six deserters from the rebel army came in to our lines on Wednesday, and two of them have been placed on picket duty. The number coming in for a day or two has been unusually large.

(Special to the Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The statements as to the reduction in the navy appropriation are likely to be misinterpreted. The Ways and Means Committee took ground that the navy bill should only cover estimates for current expenses and the work on hand likely to be completed during the year, the building of iron-clads or other vessels to be made subject to special appropriations.

The House Military Committee will report the bill to amend the enrollment act differing somewhat from the adoption by the Senate. It provides that enrolled persons may furnish substitutes who are not liable to draft. Any person now in the army, who has served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not be at the time of the substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute in the troops of the State in which he enlisted. The drafted persons who report substitutes by substitution are not to be relieved from draft in filling that quota, and their names shall be retained on the roll for future conscription. Persons exempt for physical disability, whose income exceeds \$1,200, shall pay \$300 commutation money to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(Special to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, January 22.

The navigation of the Potomac has been resumed, and the ice-bound wharves, which have been closed for two weeks, are now open. The six deserters who came into our lines West from the First North Carolina cavalry, they report many others anxious to leave their regiment, which is stationed ten miles from Fredericksburg.

President's annual proclamation is creating a state of feeling in the rebel army which indicates its utter demoralization. Reports of desertions and other defections are daily swelling the ranks of our army, which











